

Bridgeport Evening Farmer

VOL 51—NO. 136

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS

AERIAL RAID HITS VENICE

Hostile Aircraft Drop Bombs on Historic City, Killing One and Wounding Several—Material Damage is Small, Says First Report—Italian Dirigible is Lost When It Takes Fire in Midair—Austrian Advance Continues.

Venice, June 9.—One person was killed and several were wounded by bombs dropped this morning from two Austrian aeroplanes which flew over the city. The property damage was not heavy and no historic buildings suffered.

The presence of aeroplanes was signalled promptly and they at once became the object of a concentrated fire from the anti-airship guns stationed around Venice. Under this fire one of the machines gave up the attack and disappeared in an easterly direction. It is believed it was damaged.

The other threw down about a dozen bombs aimed principally at the airship station at Campalongo. None of them struck the hangar but here it was there occurred one fatality a corporal of engineers.

Bomb Hits Steamboat

Other bombs fell in the canal and one damaged a steamboat which piles in the Grand Canal. Windows in the Hotel Monaco were broken by one missile, while another crashed through a roof and fell into a bed but did not explode.

In the meantime, the fire directed against the aeroplanes was increasing and it finally turned in the direction of the sea and disappeared.

Rome's View of Raid

Rome, June 9.—The Italian official version of the Austrian aerial raid upon Venice this morning is contained in the following statement issued last night at the war office: "Enemy aeroplanes flew over Venice this morning and dropped a number of bombs which slightly damaged several private houses. Fragments of projectiles injured a woman's arm and struck a young girl in the head. Several bombs also fell near the island, killing one person and wounding several others."

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE TAKES FIRE IN AIR

Rome, June 9.—An Italian dirigible which made an attack on the Austrian port of Trieste yesterday caught fire and was lost. The crew is believed to have been saved and captured by the Austrians.

Official accounts of this event were made here today as follows: "Yesterday at Trieste one of our dirigibles dropped a number of bombs on quarters being used for military purposes. Returning from this raid, the dirigible was observed, as the result of an accident, to come down in the sea in the vicinity of Lussin Island and it caught fire."

AUSTRIANS CAPTURE TOWN NEAR LEMBERG

Berlin, June 9.—The Galician town of Stanislau has been captured by the Austrians, according to the official statement issued by the German army headquarters to-day. Stanislau is 75 miles southeast of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

London, June 9.—The British steamer Lady Salisbury was torpedoed by a German submarine this morning and sent to the bottom.

The Lady Salisbury was of 839 tons and 235 feet long. She was built in 1890 and owned in Newcastle.

ITALIANS PREPARING FOR SHARP CONFLICTS

London, June 9.—From Caporetto to the head of the Gulf of Trieste the forces of Italy are consolidating their positions along the river Isonzo and a week or perhaps sooner the most serious battle along this front should be fought.

The clashes up to the present time have been of a preliminary character but now that the Italians not only command the river crossings from the western bank but at several points have thrown troops to the eastern bank of the Isonzo, a conflict of first rate tactical importance, is in the opinion of British observers, inevitable.

In the eastern arena the Russians are fighting desperately to stem the Austro-German advance in the direction of Lemberg. While some sections of the British press maintain that the Teutonic rush has lost its impetus, the general feeling is that unless the Russians succeed in developing a counter offensive on a colossal scale the entire Galician situation will remain unfavorable to Russian arms and more than likely the abandonment of Lemberg, capital of the crownland of Galicia.

In the western theatre, the slow but steady French gains predominate the situation.

The news of the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan was received too late for editorial comment in the morning newspapers in London but the first editions of the afternoon journals present the news most prominently.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Thursday; gentle north winds, becoming west.

TAX COLLECTOR IS SHORT \$1,800 IN HIS ACCOUNTS

Redding Auditors Report to Selectmen That Almost \$2,000 is Missing.

CITIZENS' CHECKS BELIEVED CACHED

Former Official Now in State Hospital Following Nervous Attack.

(Special to the Farmer.)

Redding, June 9.—The selectmen held a special meeting today to consider the report of the town auditors regarding the accounts of the late tax collector Jesse H. Duncan, who was recently adjudged insane and committed to the state hospital at Middletown. Seven days were spent by the auditors in examination. Their report showed an shortage of about \$1,800, all arising in the period since the first of last September when Duncan began his collections on the rate book representing the previous grand list.

It was Duncan's practice to deposit funds paid him in the Bethel bank and transfer them monthly by check to Town Treasurer Hill. At the time he had an itemized report of his collections for the month preceding. These monthly statements and corresponding checks were found to be in exact accord with the payments credited him in the treasurer's book. They failed, however, to show the amount actually collected, by approximately \$1,800. It was found by the auditors that payments aggregating some \$1,800, which were recorded in the carbon copy receipt books, were not entered on the rate books as they should have been. Besides this, vouchers in the form of checks cancelled and returned to their makers, were produced, which had no record of acknowledgement whatever. This makes up the shortage so far discovered.

While most of the payments made since last September 1, were on the 1914 list, there were others for previous years extending back to 1897. Not until all those, against whom unpaid taxes are recorded, have been communicated with, can it be absolutely determined whether the discrepancies so far ascertained, represent the full amount of actual shortage as some of these persons may hold vouchers establishing payment of which there is no record on any of the books.

During the last four years, embracing Duncan's successive terms as collector, his accounts were audited yearly and found to be correct. It is now apparent that things began to be wrong in his financial relations with the town about the time his nervous ailment manifested itself in a nearly total loss of eyesight. It was not then generally realized that any mental aberrations accompanied this affliction. In October, however, first Selectman Reed observed indications of queerness, which made him apprehensive and he then discussed with his friends the advisability of making, by way of precaution, a change in the incumbency of the collector's office. To everybody's regret, nothing was done in this direction, and consequently the selectmen are regarded as in a measure blameable for the existing conditions of affairs.

As Duncan was bonded with a surety company for \$10,000 against any actual loss by the town the town will try to collect from the company. The company doubtless will seek to indemnify itself by recovering a real estate but early last autumn he perturbed.

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ARCHITECT AND INSPECTOR FALL AT ALMSHOUSE

Skinner and Hornberger in Bridgeport Hospital, Painfully Hurt.

Walter Skinner, 27 Drow place, the well known architect, and Fred Hornberger, 1477 Iranistan avenue, a civil engineer, and city inspector of work at the new almshouse, were heavily injured in an accident at Lakeview home this morning when they fell two stories from the tilting of a plank. Both are in the Bridgeport hospital. Skinner, of the firm of Skinner & Walker, architects of the new building, with Hornberger, was engaged in inspecting the work from the second story framework this morning when occasion demanded that they cross a plank stretched between two beams. There was no chance to grasp any projecting part of the structure and both men were picked up by workmen from the basement below. Walker had sustained a severe blow upon the head. Hornberger complained of severe pains in his right leg. Dr. Canavan was summoned from the emergency hospital and Dr. J. J. MacDonald from the Lakeview home nearby. Under the belief that Walker may have sustained internal injury he was at once taken to the Bridgeport hospital, where evidence of severe shock were noted. Hornberger's big toe was broken. X-ray pictures of upper portions of his leg will be taken to ascertain if further injury has been sustained.

According to witnesses present at the time Skinner was first to reach the end of the plank, which overbalanced. Skinner dropped "a full two stories and into the basement, a distance of about 30 feet. A moment later Hornberger, who had grasped the plank, fell as his hold relaxed and he landed directly upon Skinner, who received the full force of the impact.

BRYAN, BUT, TELLS HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING POSITION IN CABINET

MR. BRYAN'S STATEMENT

Washington, June 9.—Just as the new American note to Germany was started on its way over the telegraph wires this afternoon, Mr. Bryan at his home gave out this statement of his position:

"My reason for resigning is clearly stated in my letter of resignation, namely, that I may employ as a private citizen the means which the President does not feel at liberty to employ. I honor him for doing what he believes to be right and I am sure that he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been created by the action of the submarines."

"Two of the points on which we differed, each conscious in his conviction, are:

"First—As to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission and,

"Second—As to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition."

"I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply, in this case, the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and thirty countries with which we have made treaties providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature."

"These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world."

"Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration and no commencement of hostilities until the matter in dispute has been investigated by an international commission and a year's time is allowed for investigation and report. This plan was offered to all the nations without any exception whatever and Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle, being the 12th, I think, to accept. No treaty was actually entered into with Germany but I cannot see that that should stand in the way of both nations endorsing the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer."

"Such an offer, if accepted, would relieve the tension and silence all the tongues who are demanding war."

"Germany has always been a friendly nation and a great many of our people are of German ancestry. Why should we not deal with Germany according to this plan to which the nation has pledged its support?"

"The second point of difference is as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans traveling on belligerent ships or with cargoes of ammunition."

"Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve this country in war by traveling on a belligerent ship when he knows that the ship will pass through a danger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen has a right, under international law to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for

his country, if not for his own safety, avoid danger when avoidance is possible."

"It is a very one-sided citizenship that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights and yet relieve the citizen of all obligations to consider his nation's welfare. I do not know just how far the President can legally go in actually preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent ships but I believe the government should go as far as it can and that in case of doubt it should give the benefit of the doubt to 'But even if the government could not legally prevent citizens from traveling on belligerent ships it could and, in my judgment, should earnestly advise American citizens not to risk themselves or the peace of the country and I hasten to doubt these warnings would be heeded."

"President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there and President Wilson has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise and I think the same course should be followed in regard to Americans who keep off vessels subject to attack."

"I think, too, that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition whether that danger comes from possible attacks from without, or from possible attacks from within. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together. The attempt to prevent American citizens from incurring these risks is entirely consistent with the effort which our government is making to prevent attacks from submarines."

"The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other. The most familiar illustration is to be found in the action taken by the municipal authorities during a riot. It is the duty of the mayor to suppress the mob and to prevent violence but he does not hesitate to warn citizens to keep off the streets during the riots. He does not question their right to use the streets but for their own protection and in the interest of order he warns them not to incur the risks involved in taking upon the streets when men are shooting at each other."

"The President does not feel justified in taking the action above stated. That is, he does not feel justified, first, in suggesting the submission of the controversy to investigation, or, second, in warning the people not to incur the extra hazard in traveling on belligerent ships or on ships carrying cargoes of ammunition. And he is right in the position he has taken, but, as a private citizen, I am free to urge both of these propositions and to call public attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President in employing these remedies if, in the future, he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them."

CITY'S HEALTH IMPERILLED BY NON-COLLECTION OF ITS GARBAGE, SAYS MCLELLAN

Republican Boss Who Has Contract For Its Collection Has His Teams Working At Lakeview Home Construction Work.

While Bridgeport residents are clamoring for relief from the garbage nuisance and the city's health officer goes so far as to protest openly to the board of health that the garbage collecting should be taken from the private contractors, John D. King's horses are eating garbage that is being paid owners of teams, by carting dirt for building contractors.

While residents of all but the business district are complaining that their garbage isn't collected, Bridgeport's G. O. P. boss, who is supposed to collect the waste matter, has his teams employed at the almshouse excavation work, instead of on the streets in the districts where the complaints have been made.

Health Officer E. A. McLellan, to whom the health situation in Bridgeport is discussed by his daily visits to houses in all parts of the city, flatly asserted last night at the meeting of the board of health commissioners that something will have to be done because of the menace caused by non-collected garbage.

charge of the work to pay any attention to them. Health Officer McLellan said last night that the city should take over the work of collecting garbage and not trust it to the private contractors. He said the city should pay more attention to the health feature of the garbage matter.

It was pointed out by Dr. McLellan that each driver is required to bring in so many loads of garbage every day, and because of this method, the drivers go to the business section where they can obtain the greatest amount of refuse in the shortest time.

Austrian Commander On Border Deposed

Paris, June 9.—L'Information this afternoon publishes a despatch from Rome saying that Emperor Francis Joseph has decided to relieve General Conrad Von Hotzendorf of the supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian forces on the Italian front, because of the recent Italian offensive movements on this line.

Just As New Note to Germany is Started on Cables, Former Secretary Gives Statement of Differences Between President and Self That Led to His Retirement—Affecting Scenes As He Turns Over Office to Counsellor Lansing, Acting Secretary.

Just after 2 o'clock this afternoon the new American note to Germany, which caused the cabinet crisis culminating in Secretary Bryan's resignation, started on its way to Berlin. It will be given out for publication in morning papers of Friday.

Simultaneously, William Jennings Bryan's resignation, as Secretary of State, took effect and he gave out at Washington a statement of his attitude.

Washington, June 9.—William Jennings Bryan formally left his office as secretary of state today and Robert Lansing, counsellor of the state department, was appointed by President Wilson as secretary of state ad interim. The change in the cabinet at a critical moment in the nation's history took effect with the dispatch of the note to Germany.

Differing not in the object sought—the prevention of war—but in the method of approaching the problem, Mr. Bryan resigned rather than sign his name to the note which states in unmistakable, determined and emphatic terms, the demands of the United States.

Expresses Affection For President

Mr. Bryan told his colleagues and friends today as they gathered about him in farewell, that his affection for President Wilson was unchanged and that he knew the President felt as warmly toward him. Firmly believing he can advance the cause of peace outside of official life and build up a sentiment in the United States that will assist the President in maintaining friendly relations with all nations, Mr. Bryan today went back to private life.

The resignation of the secretary of state of the United States over a difference on a vital question of foreign policy—itsself unusual in the annals of American history—was most dramatically touched by numerous manifestations of personal regard for Mr. Bryan and his own emotion on leaving the office he loved so dearly. Tears stood in his eyes while friends commended his courageous fight for principles and his determination to eliminate himself rather than continue in the cabinet as a possible embarrassment to the President.

Bryan's Story Told

The story of his fight to stay the President's judgment on the method of dealing with the situation with Germany is, as yet, untold. He made no effort to align other members of the cabinet with him and when he came to the parting of the ways, on an irreconcilable question of principle, he did not tell his colleagues generally, hoping that his action to the last would not produce any complications in the cabinet.

For three days—from Saturday to Monday—the President had Mr. Bryan's resignation under consideration and the secretary did not go to the President's cabinet meeting until the President's letter of acceptance reached him. The President had invited him to attend after letting the cabinet know of the situation.

Quietly the consideration of the note continued and at the end of the meeting the President and remaining members of the cabinet expressed to Mr. Bryan their sense of personal regret.

The close personal relationship of Mr. Bryan and the President will be reflected in the former secretary's future course, it was learned to-day. Mr. Bryan intends to continue a staunch political supporter of Mr. Wilson on domestic affairs and believes he can even assist him in the settlement of the European situation. For effect principle of investigation of disputes before hostilities are begun. It is this idea which was embodied in the peace pact negotiated by Mr. Bryan with the principal nations of the world—all but Germany, Austria and Belgium and Japan, the first three of which had accepted the principle.

Late today, after the note to Germany is on its way to Berlin, Mr. Bryan plans to issue from his home a statement outlining his position on the questions that have arisen on the relations of the United States and Germany. Mr. Bryan contends it would be better to submit the entire question to an investigating commission and, pending its deliberations, have American ships refrain from going to sea on ships carrying contraband.

President Wilson is said to have been opposed to that idea, not only because he believed the United States, in effect, would thereby be yielding its rights under international law but because there was no guaranty that lawful American commerce would be free from dangers during the discussion.

These principles are not of sufficient strength in American public opinion for the Washington government to commit itself to so firm a policy as might result in war, is the conviction of Mr. Bryan and he hopes to test public sentiment in a way that will assist the President as the American government's policy developed. Mr. Bryan was up early to begin closing up his affairs at the state department.

Before breakfast he took a long horseback ride along through Rock Creek Park and then returned to his home, received one caller, Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, who stopped on his way to his office to speak a word of regret at the secretary's departure.

Mr. Bryan's letter of resignation had asked that his resignation be effective when the note was sent, unless President Wilson wished to accept it sooner. When Mr. Bryan started for his office this morning, he was accompanied by him to his carriage and at the approach of the couple, the old state department coachman, who for many years has driven the carriages which are assigned to the secretary, got down from his box and, hat in hand, told them both how much he regretted to see Mr. Bryan go and how much he had appreciated the secretary's kindnesses.

As the secretary drove to his office, probably for the last time, he passed throngs of government clerks on their way to the department. Some of the morning papers the news of his resignation. He was surrounded by scores who wanted to say a word of good-bye as he entered his offices.

Counsellor Lansing, who, upon Mr. Bryan's resignation becomes acting secretary, was at his desk early today and shortly before 10 o'clock went to the White House and saw the President. So far as state department records show, Mr. Bryan is the first secretary to resign as the direct result of a clear issue with the President on foreign policy. Some of his predecessors have had differences with their chiefs but usually those have arisen from divergent views on details of negotiations but never have they developed to a point involving the surrender of a portfolio.

The nearest approach to Mr. Bryan's case was the resignation in 1898 of James A. Garry, of Maryland, postmaster-general in President McKinley's cabinet. His resignation was based upon repugnance to the approaching war with Spain.

In Mr. Bryan's dramatic resignation observers in some quarters professed to see a development in this country of the European idea of responsible cabinets answerable to public opinion. In nearly all constitutional European countries it has been the custom of an entire cabinet to resign office upon such manifestation of public disapproval as an adverse vote in the legislative body but in such case the consequence has been a more or less complete reversal in the political construction of the cabinet which was able to influence the action of the executive.

Since the beginning of the present war many of the European cabinets have been reconstructed but with the single exception of Italy all of the changes have been caused by popular desire to meet the internal question and, perhaps, to strengthen the constitutional rulers in the conduct of the war.